(XLth YEAR.) THE (No. 1971.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1784.

A LETTER to the ROMAN CATHOLICS of the City of WORCESTER, &c. Concluded.

EVERY perſon, who is but moderately converſant with the hiſtory of the church, muſt have remarked, that at ſome periods of time, ſeveral points of doctrine were defined as belonging to faith, which at others were debated as matters of opinion. The *Millenarian ſyſtem*, or the opinion that after the renovation of the world, Chriſt will reign a thouſand years with his ſaints upon earth, was maintained as an article of the catholic faith by almoſt every father, who lived immediately after the times of the apoſtles *(e)*. This doctrine the Roman church deems heretical at preſent. The *neceſſity*, and *divine inſtitution* of auricular confeſſion, now principal points of Roman catholic faith, were diſcuſſed with great freedom by many antient writers, and centuries were requiſite to ſettle this practice in its preſent form. The learned Alcuin, who lived in the court of Charlemagne during the ninth century, tells us expreſſly *(f)*, "that ſome ſaid it was ſufficient to confeſs our ſins to God alone." In a very antient and authentic copy of the Penitential of Theodore, archbiſhop of Canterbury, who died in 690, which archbiſhop Uſher ſays he tranſcribed in Sir Robert Cotton's library *(g)*, we meet with theſe very remarkable words; "It is lawful, that confeſſion be made to God alone, if it be requiſite;" and again, "Learned men think differently upon this matter, becauſe the doctors ſeem to have delivered various and almoſt oppoſite opinions upon it." The great canoniſt Gratian, who wrote the Gloſſa, or comment upon the famous *Decretals*, ſpeaks very explicitly upon the matter in queſtion—"Some maintain, ſays he, that forgiveneſs of ſins may be obtained without any confeſſion made to the church, or a prieſt." He then cites St. Ambroſe, Auſtin, and Chryſoſtom, as patroniſing this opinion. We have little reaſon, therefore, to be ſurpriſed at what Maldonatus the Jeſuit tells us *(h)*; That *all* the canoniſts following their firſt interpreter maintain, that confeſſion was introduced by eccleſiaſtical inſtitution; which opinion, continues he, is now ſufficiently declared to be heretical by the church." During the ſame deplorable æra of ſuperſtition and ignorance, "an æra," ſays Sigonius *(i)*, and other Roman catholic hiſtorians, "ſurpaſſing the darkeſt and moſt profligate ages of antiquity, as well by the infamy of its princes, as the madneſs of the people;" when the ſlender ſtock of knowledge poſſeſſed by the clergy was employed in compiling the moſt contemptible legends, or involving the plain meaning of the ſcriptures in the clouds of allegory, and the jargon of the ſchools; when biſhops ſat as judges at councils, who were unable to write their own names *(k)*; when the lamp of ſcience was nearly extinguiſhed in the weſtern empire, and the extravagance of a tenet was its beſt recommendation to the credulous multitude; at this woeful period of the degradation of reaſon and prevalence of vice, the nature of Chriſt's preſence in the Euchariſt began firſt to be agitated. The term *tranſubſtantiation* was yet unknown to the catholic church. An obſcure biſhop *(l)*, who lived eleven hundred years after the time of the apoſtles, was the inventor of this myſterious word, which has proved for ſeveral centuries the teſt of orthodoxy among ſome chriſtians, and the ſcandal to others. The doctrine conveyed by it was no article of faith prior to the council of Lateran held in 1215, as Scotus aſſures us *(m)*. It was towards the beginning of the ninth century, that Paſchaſius Radbertus, firſt a monk then abbot of Corbie, publiſhed his treatiſe upon the *corporal preſence of Chriſt in the Euchariſt*, and as Bellarmin tell us, was the "firſt who wrote ſeriouſly and copiouſly concerning it *(n)*." This monk, however, informs us himſelf, that his doctrine was by no means *univerſal* or *ſettled*. In his letter to Frudegardus, ſpeaking of the corporal preſence, "You queſtion me, ſays he, upon a ſubject, about which many are doubtful"—Nay, this is ſo very evident, that Rabanus Maurus, who is ſtyled by Baronius the *brighteſt luminary* of Germany, about the year 847 wrote expreſſly againſt the novelty of this doctrine in a letter to Heribaldus, biſhop of Auxerres; he tells him, that "ſome of late (meaning Paſchaſius and his diſciples) not having a right notion of the ſacrament of the body and blood of our Lord, ſaid that this is the body and blood of our Lord, which was born of the virgin Mary, and in which our Lord ſuffered upon the croſs, and roſe from the dead; *which error*," continues he, "we have oppoſed with all our might." I could ſhew you further with what zeal, and erudition this growing error was confuted by other famous men, who lived in that century, and eſpecially by Ratramus, or Bertram, employed expreſſly by *Charles the Bald* to oppoſe it. His work is ſtill extant, and proved to be genuine by the learned Mabillon.

Thus we ſee, that the doctrine of the *carnal preſence* was no ſooner openly maintained, than ſome of the moſt celebrated doctors of the time aroſe to combat it; without incurring any ſuſpicion of hereſy from their opponents. A convincing proof that, at the period I am ſpeaking of, it was regarded merely as matter of opinion. And ſuch, in fact, it continued to be for two hundred years; when ſo extravagant a cenſure was paſſed upon thoſe who denied it, by pope Nicholas and a council aſſembled at Rome, that *unleſs*, as the comment upon the canon law cautions us, "we interpret it in a ſound ſenſe, we ſhall fall into greater hereſy, than that of Berengarius himſelf *(o)*."

What I have hitherto ſaid, was meant only to convince you, that the Roman church regards ſome doctrines, at preſent, as *articles of faith*, which for many ages were debated as *matters of opinion*. Now from this fact once admitted, an argument ariſes againſt the ſyſtem of infallibility, to which I could never diſcover a ſatisfactory anſwer. For it muſt be granted, theſe doctrines were delivered by Jeſus Chriſt and his apoſtles as *eſſential*, or not *eſſential*. If the firſt be ſaid, then it is evident, that the church has forfeited her claim to infallibility by omitting for many ages to teach doctrines as *eſſential*, which Chriſt and his apoſtles delivered as *ſuch*. If they were *not* delivered as *eſſential*, what are we to think of that church's infallibility, which inforces doctrines as *neceſſary and eſſential*, which the author of chriſtianity did not teach, nor ſhe herſelf, for many centuries, conceived to be ſo? To ſuch dilemmas are the advocates of this ſyſtem reduced. In order to maintain an uniformity, and catholicity of opinion, they imagine it neceſſary to erect an infallible tribunal. But do they reflect that ſuch an uniformity is entirely chimerical, and that every ſolemn deciſion of this tribunal overthrows the unity it was meant to eſtabliſh? For how is it poſſible for a church to be *one* in point of doctrine, which believes to day as *an article of her faith*, what ſhe yeſterday conceived to be matter *of opinion?*

It follows, moreover, from admitting ſuch a living authority, that the number of neceſſary tenets muſt increaſe, as deciſions are multiplied. It will be in the power of biſhops and councils to frame new articles of faith by deciding ultimately upon freſh matters of diſpute, whether important, or not; whether countenanced by the ſcriptures, or otherwiſe. What was not a doctrinal point yeſterday, may be ſo to day. Every age will give birth to new tenets, and thus inſtead of an uniformity of teſtimony, conſtant variety muſt for ever take place, to the no ſmall confuſion and prejudice of our belief. The preaching of Jeſus and his apoſtles, ſo far from being the *rule of faith* to ſucceeding ages, will be regarded only as the imperfect draught of a religion, which looks for perfection from human decrees. For the church muſt poſſeſs the ſame authority for ages to come, as ſhe has enjoyed in thoſe that are paſſed; ſo that, if as opinions become faſhionable, ſhe be authoriſed to erect them into *articles of faith*, as has frequently been the caſe; your creed, perhaps, is ſtill in its infancy, and the belief of ſucceeding ages ſwelled with the additions of ſome future pope Pius, may be as different from yours, as is that of the primitive chriſtians and apoſtles. Under the ſpecious pretext of recurring to a living judge, in order to fix the principles of our faith, theſe divines render it ſtill more wavering and uncertain. They are perpetually introducing a ſucceſſion of opinions into the ſyſtem of religion, as unſettled as the fancies that produced them, as doubtful as the authority upon which they reſt, as various as the imaginations of thoſe who have embelliſhed them, and as tranſient as time which gave them birth, and will, ſooner or later, put a period to their exiſtence.

After what has been ſaid, it would be needleſs to lay before you *my profeſſion of faith*. By relinquiſhing opinions, which I have ſtriven in vain to reconcile to reaſon, or revelation, I truſt, I ceaſe not to be a *chriſtian* and a *catholic*: Both theſe appellations belong ſurely to the man, who believes, and profeſſes, as I ſolemnly do, every point of *chriſtian faith*, which at *all times*, and in *all places* has conſtituted the creed of *all orthodox believers (p)*. This *univerſal chriſtian catholic faith* is delivered compendiouſly in the apoſtles creed; whoever ſubſcribes to this *in its full extent*, muſt be a member of the catholic church *(q)*. The apoſtles, or their immediate ſucceſſors, in drawing up no other profeſſion of faith, diſcovered clearly what they intended ſhould be the belief of their diſciples. By adhering ſolely to this *univerſal belief*, which alone poſſeſſes the ſanction of *all times*, *all places*, and *all churches* no man can be ſaid to embrace a *new* religion, however he may diſcard *ſome* doctrines, which at different periods of time have been engrafted upon the old one; eſpecially if he diſcover, after mature inveſtigation, that theſe doctrines were unknown to the beſt ages of the church, were conceived originally in ignorance, foſtered by ſuperſtition, ſupported by pious forgeries, adopted by worldly policy, propagated by artifice, and enforced by all the power that ſpiritual tyranny could exert. If you aſk me, therefore, to what church I now belong, my anſwer is, to the *chriſtian catholic church*. Of that ſociety of chriſtians I profeſs myſelf a member, who adopt the holy ſcripture for the *ſole* ſtandard of their belief: the proteſtant churches in general know no other rule: ſome ſhades of difference may ſubſiſt in their public liturgies, and ſpeculative diſquiſitions; but among none of the *principal* branches of the reformed churches are the latter obtruded as *articles of faith*, or the former found repugnant to reaſon or morality. Through the ſame divine Mediator they worſhip the ſame God; and from the ſufferings and merits of the ſame Redeemer, they expect forgiveneſs of their ſins and happineſs for evermore. In this country, where the *chriſtian* only is the eſtabliſhed religion, where teſts and ſubſcriptions are unknown, where refined ſpeculations are not likely to deform the ſimplicity or interrupt the harmony of the goſpel, I look forward with rapture to that auſpicious day, when proteſtants opening their eyes upon their mutual agreement in all the *eſſentials* of belief, will forget paſt animoſities, and ceaſe to regard each other as of different communions. Perhaps, at that happy period, Roman catholics alſo may awake from their prejudices, and diſregarding the menaces of blind zeal or ignorance, may begin to think for themſelves, throw off the galling yoke of old European prepoſſeſſions, and unite cordially in reſtoring primitive ſimplicity both in morals and belief. To indulge in theſe ideas, may, perhaps, be extravagant; but to a mind of ſenſibility, it muſt ſurely be delightful. My religion, therefore, is that of the bible: whatever that ſacred book propoſes as an object of my faith, or a rule of my conduct, was inſpired by the unerring ſpirit of God, and for that reaſon I admit it with all the faculties of my ſoul.

Your religion is the *doctrine of the council of Trent*; mine the plain truths delivered in the ſcriptures. *You* ſhelter yourſelves under the deciſions of a tribunal, which you believe to be infallible; *I* rely *ſolely* upon the authority of God's word; which, as St Chryſoſtom aſſures us, "expounds itſelf, and does not ſuffer the reader to err *(r)*." *You* think it neceſſary to recur to *unwritten* tradition; but *I* muſt demand with St. Cyprian, "whence have you that tradition? comes it from the authority of the Lord, and of the goſpel, or from the epiſtles of the apoſtles? for God teſtifies, that we are to do thoſe things that are written &c; if it be commanded in the goſpel, or contained in the epiſtles or acts of the apoſtles, then let us obſerve it as a divine and holy tradition *(s)*." *You* deem the ſcriptures deficient and obſcure; *I* am ſatisfied with the things that are written; becauſe all is written, "that the writers thought ſufficient for faith and morality *(t)*." I aſk, moreover, with St. Hilary *(u)*, "where is this deficiency, where is this obſcurity? In the word of God," continues he, "all things are full and perfect, as coming from a full and perfect being." *You* require the ſanction of the church to ſtamp the truth of each article of your creed; *I* am content to acquieſce in that authority, to which alone St. Auſtin and Chryſoſtom refer us, in order to diſcover, which is the true church of *throws it. The catechiſm of the council of Trent has theſe remarkable words, with which few religious inſtructors ſeem to be acquainted*; "*It is therefore neceſſary to believe, that* there is *one, holy and catholic church: for we ſo believe the three perſons of the trinity, the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghoſt, that* in them we place our faith; *but now the form of ſpeaking being altered, we profeſs to believe the holy church, but* not *to believe* in it; *that by this different mode of expreſſion, God the maker of all things may be diſtinguiſhed from creatures.*" *I think this paſſage, if well conſidered, might contribute much to finiſh all controverſies between us. It behooves every chriſtian therefore to pay it ſome attention. We are taught by it from the apoſtles creed, which we both admit, to believe* in *God the Father*, in *God the Son, and* in *God the Holy Ghoſt*. In *this holy trinity we are taught* to place our faith, *but only to believe that* there is one holy catholic church; *and the reaſon alleged for this difference in our belief is moſt ſtrong and unanſwerable: for the whole body of the church conſiſting of mortal men, who are all* creatures; *if we ſhould believe* in *the church, as we believe* in *the bleſſed* trinity, *we ſhould not make a ſufficient* difference between God and his creatures. *This is the plain and rational doctrine of your church's catechiſm, and if they, who have the care of your ſouls, do not diſtinctly inſtruct you in it, but ſuffer you to remain in an erroneous notion, that you are to* believe in the holy catholic church, *they certainly do not deal with you as candidly as they ought.*

(e) *See this particular clearly and learnedly demonſtrated by Dr. Burnet in his very ingenious treatiſe* de ſtatu mortuorum et reſurgentium, cap. 10. *It was likewiſe the decided opinion of almoſt all the primitive fathers, that the ſouls of good men did not enjoy the beatific viſion previous to the general reſurrection. Dr. Stapleton, a Roman catholic divine, cites St. Ireneus, Tertullian, Origen, Chryſoſtom, Theodoret, Oecumenius, Theophylact. Ambroſe, Clement Romanus, and St. Bernard, as advocates for this doctrine (Defenſ. Eccl. l. 2. cap. 2.) which, however, was condemned as heretical by the council of Florence.*

(f) *Epiſt.* 26.

(g) *See Uſhers anſwer, &c.* art. confeſſion, *pag.* 107.

(h) *Diſput. de Sacram. de Confeſſ. cap.* 2.

(i) *Lib.* 8. *de Regno Italiæ.*

(k) *See* Launoy. *Traité de diplom. tom.* 2. *p.* 424. *Par deux Benedictins.*

(l) *Stephen biſhop of Autun.*

(m) *Bellarm. lib.* 3. *de Euchar. cap.* 23.

(n) *Bellarm. de Scrip. Eccleſ.*

(o) *Gloſſa decret. de conſecrat. diſ.* 2. *incap.* Ego Berengarius.

(p) *Ille eſt verus et germanus catholicus, qui in fide fixus et ſtabilis permanens, quicquid univerſaliter* antiquitus *eccleſiam catholicam tenuiſſe cognoverit, id ſolum ſibi tenendum, credendumque decernit. Vinc. Lerin. Common. c.* 25.

(q) *It will here be objected by many, that if we admit the apoſtles creed in* its full extent, *we muſt believe* in *the holy catholic church with the ſame aſſent of faith with which we believe* in *God the father*, in *God the ſon, and* in *God the Holy Ghoſt; and that conſequently we declare our implicit ſubmiſſion to all the deciſions of this church. This argument is as fallacious as it is common and impoſing; the moſt authentic catechiſm of the Roman church entirely over-*

(r) *Hom.* 12. *in Geneſim.*

(s) *Epiſt.* 74.

(t) *S. Cyr. lib.* 12. *Joan.*

(u) *Lib.* 2. *de trin.*

Christ (v). In a word, *you* believe many articles as eſſential to ſalvation, of which no mention is made in the bible; whereas I am convinced, that whoever believes and practiſes what he diſcovers there, will comply with every moral, and religious obligation, and riſe to as high an excellency of character, as the exertions of our imperfect nature can reach. Such is the religion, which after a *long*, and, as I truſt *ſincere* deliberation, I have ultimately choſen. Every day convinces me, that I have choſen wiſely. It is the religion of an Uſher, a Wilſon, an Hoadly, and a Newton, and of innumerable other worthies, whoſe admirable writings, and chriſtian lives, have been unanſwerable apologies for the principles they profeſſed. This I will ever profeſs; according to this, through God's grace, will I endeavour to regulate the tenor of my conduct. Upon this will I ſtake my happineſs for eternity. This will I inculcate into thoſe, whom providence may at any time place under my direction; and for this, if circumſtances ſhould require it, I hope I ſhould be willing to lay down my life.

And now, my fellow-chriſtians, I muſt take my leave of you. *Some* of you perhaps, will believe me, when I aſſure them that I do it with very painful regret. The many civilities, which I experienced during my reſidence among you, have made a ſtrong and laſting impreſſion on my mind. I truſt no alteration in my religious opinions will be ever able to efface it. Convinced by reaſon, and taught by revelation, that true and genuine religion conſiſts more in *perfect* union of heart, than *entire* conformity of opinion, I ſhall ſtill deem it my duty to cheriſh the ſentiments of gratitude, eſteem and charity, which the worth and behaviour of ſeveral characters among you firſt excited in my breaſt. To the laſt of theſe moreover you are entitled as fellow-men and fellow-chriſtians. Sentiments like theſe coming from a ſuppoſed enemy, and an obſcure individual, will probably be conſidered by many with contempt or indifference. They who cannot diſcriminate between the perſonal merit, and the ſpeculative opinions of men, will certainly rate them very low. But to perſons truly candid and ſincere themſelves, ſuch affections can never appear leſs acceptable for being cheriſhed by a man, who, without any proſpect of emolument, or promiſe of attention from the communion he embraces, has ſacrificed a certain and comfortable ſubſiſtence, and hazarded a tolerable character among his neareſt connections, rather than incur the reproaches of his own mind, or the guilt of hypocriſy. Be this, however, as it may, it muſt ever prove a point of great importance to myſelf, not to loſe ſight of a commandment, which by ſpecial preference our common Redeemer calls his own; and which as you know is nothing more than mutual forbearance, benevolence and love. If with theſe diſpoſitions I may be allowed ſo to do, I ſubſcribe myſelf with heart and hand,

Your much obliged and affectionate humble ſervant,
CHARLES HENRY WHARTON.

(v) *S. Aug. unit. eccleſ. cap. 8. Chryſ. in Matth. cap. 24. hom. 49.*

BOSTON, *September 30.*

In the ſhip Glouceſter Packet, captain John Callahan, which arrived here laſt Friday from Falmouth, came paſſengers, William Cabot, Eſq; Mr. Elijah Dix, Mr. Farnum, Mr. John Clopcoat, Mr. Dunkelly and lady, Mr. Johnſon, Mr. John Stewart and Mr. Mackay.

Laſt Saturday arrived the ſhip Union, captain Ingerſoll, from London. The hon. Nathaniel Gorham, Eſq; of Charleſton, Mr. William Smith, Mr. Lewis Deblois and Mr. Francis Deblois, of this town, and Mr. Curwin, of Salem, came paſſengers.

NEW-YORK, *October 7.*

On the 25th ult. the honourable Oliver Wolcott, Arthur Lee and Richard Butler, Eſquires, commiſſioners appointed by congreſs, for concluding a treaty between the United States and the ſix nations and other Indians, ſat out from the city of Albany for Fort Scuyler.—The goods, &c. intended for the Indian treaty left that place on the Tueſday following.

PHILADELPHIA, *October 9.*

Yeſterday arrived here the ſhips Delaware, captain Smith, from London, and Grange, captain Roberts, from Liverpool. By theſe veſſels we have the following very important intelligence:

Extract of a letter from Paris, Auguſt 3.

"A Spaniſh courier arrived yeſterday evening, at the hotel of the ambaſſador of that nation, in ſeven days from Madrid, where the important intelligence had arrived of the complete deſtruction of the city of Algiers, which was ſet on fire in 6 or 7 different places, on the 26th of laſt month, and all the public buildings burnt to the ground.

"The commander of the Malteſe ſquadron has gained great honour by this action as he had the ſole diſpoſal of the bomb and gun-boats, whoſe inceſſant diſcharge of artillery put the Moors in ſuch a panic, that the majority deſerted the town as ſoon as the flames broke out.

"A prodigious number of people are ſlain; among the above are ſaid to be the rechah, or prime miniſter of the dey, the pacha of the fleet, and ſeveral other officers. The Jews all went into the back country with their treaſures, before the Spaniſh fleet arrived, expecting what the fate of the place would be againſt ſo large a force, where they remain in huts.

"Don Barcello, the commander of the Spaniſh ſquadron, remained ſtill before the town in the bay, to compleate the total deſtruction of the city; that if poſſible, no veſtige might remain to cauſe any trouble in future to any of the European powers."

On the 11th of Auguſt, a large brig from Baltimore for Amſterdam, with 350 hogſheads of tobacco, ran aſhore on the Goodwin Sands, but would probably be got off if the weather ſhould continue moderate.

The Mary, Youd, and the Venus, Flyn, from Virginia; and the Franklin, M'Comb, from Philadelphia, are arrived at Liverpool.

The Willing Tom, Stewart, from Maryland, is arrived at Dover; the Henry, Nicolſon, and the Neptune, Roche, from Baltimore, are arrived at Corke. Captain Nicolſon on the 23d July, ſpoke the Swift, Swift, from Maryland, for London, 8 days out.

The Active, Powell, from Baltimore, the Oſtend Welvaren, Zochilix, the Concord, Eaſton, and the Porcupine, Lightfoot, from Virginia, are arrived at Liverpool.

His Britannic majeſty's packet boat the Duke of Cumberland, captain Chriſtopher Drake, will ſail from New-York with the mail for Falmouth, on Wedneſday the 3d of November.

ANNAPOLIS, *October 21.*

The following gentlemen are elected delegates, to ſerve in the enſuing general aſſembly of this ſtate, viz.

For St. Mary's county; Philip Key, John De Butts, Edmond Plowden, and Athanaſius Ford, Eſquires.

For Calvert county; John Grahame, Michael Taney, John Weems, jun. and Alexander Frazier, Eſquires.

For Charles county; Francis Ware, Joſias Hawkins, George Dent, jun. and Samuel Hanſon, jun. Eſquires.

For Baltimore county; Thomas C. Deye, Charles Ridgely, of William, captain Charles Ridgely, and John Stevenſon, Eſquires.

For Prince-George's county; Walter Bowie, George Digges, Rinaldo Johnſon, and Horatio E. Gantt, Eſquires.

For Dorcheſter county; James Shaw, Guſtavus Scott, James Steele, and Thomas F. Eccleſton, Eſquires.

For Frederick county; Thomas Beatty, Thomas Gaunt, John D. Cary, and David Shriver, Eſquires.

For Baltimore town; John Steret, and David M'Mechen, Eſquires.

For Waſhington county; John Stull, John Cellars, Nicholas Swingle, and Thomas Hart, Eſquires.

For Montgomery county; Thomas Cramphin, Lawrence Oneale, Benjamin Edwards, and Thomas Sprigg Wootton, Eſquires.

On Thurſday laſt the jockey club purſe of one hundred guineas; on Friday a ſubſcription purſe of ſeventy five pounds; and on Saturday a ſubſcription purſe of thirty pounds; were run for over the courſe near this city—the particulars of which are as follow:

THURSDAY, *October 14.*

Mr. Hutchings's gray horſe Badger,	1	1
Mr. Bowie's bay horſe Little Davy,	5	2
Mr. Sewell's cheſnut horſe Brilliant,	3	3
Mr. Wales's cheſnut horſe Cub,	4	diſ.
General Cadwalader's bay horſe Bajazet,	2	dr.

Mr. Sprigg's black horſe Atrican flew the way the firſt heat.

FRIDAY, *October 15.*

Dr. Baker's gray horſe Romulus,	5	1	1
Mr. Lowndes's bay mare Bet Bouncer,	2	2	2
Mr. W. Bowie's bay horſe Little Davy,	4	3	3
Mr. R. Bowie's black horſe Sportſman,	1	dr.	
General Cadwalader's bay horſe Careleſs,	diſ.		

SATURDAY, *October 16.*

General Cadwalader's gray colt Silver tail,	1	1
Mr. Bordley's bay colt Eclipſe,	3	2
Mr. Steuart's bay colt Romulus,	2	dr.

Office for confiſcated eſtates, Annapolis, October 19, 1784.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday the 17th of November next, two thirds of the eſtate which belonged to James Chalmers, late of Kent county.

THIS eſtate conſiſts of upwards of 1200 acres of valuable land, ſituated within three or four miles of Cheſter-town, and will admit of being laid off and ſold in ſeveral ſmall and convenient farms. The ſoil of the land in general in that part of Kent county is too well known to require particular recommendation. Alſo a few ſlaves and other perſonal property.

The purchaſers muſt give bond with approved ſecurity, to pay the money within twelve months, with intereſt.

1 CLEMENT HOLLYDAY,
GABRIEL DUVALL.

Charles county, October 19, 1784.

To be SOLD on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, on the third Friday in November next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A VERY valuable tract of land, ſituated on Patuxent river, in Prince George's county, containing 420 acres more or leſs, ſix miles above Benedict, and about the ſame diſtance from Lower Marlborough. On the land are a large dwelling houſe with four rooms on a floor, a very good kitchen, meat and corn houſe, with ſtables under it, two orchards of excellent fruit, from which may be made upon an average 2500 gallons of cider of the firſt quality, a variety of the beſt kind of cherries, peaches, plums, and pears; 20 or 25 acres of very good meadow may be made at a trifling expence; fine fiſh, oyſters, and crabs, are caught in abundance within a quarter of a mile of the door. The plantation is in good repair, and immediate poſſeſſion will be given. Two or three years credit will be allowed the purchaſer as may be agreed upon, for the greateſt part of the purchaſe money, upon his giving bond on intereſt with approved ſecurity. An indiſputable title will be given.

10 78 WALTER HANSON HARRISON.

October 18, 1784.

ALL perſons, having claims againſt the eſtate of Richard Boarman, late of St. Mary's county, deceaſed, are deſired to ſend them in properly atteſted, and thoſe indebted are requeſted to make immediate payment to

10 5 11 3 ANNE BOARMAN, executrix.

THE ſubſcriber has by him a few ſuits of cloaths, of exceeding good quality, which were imported for the uſe of the army, and will ſell them extremely cheap, for ready caſh, wheat, corn, or oats, at the market price, delivered at Annapolis.

3 WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, October 12, 1784.

FOR SALE,

SIX thouſand acres of very valuable lands, lying on the waters of Chilliſquaque, in the Fork of Suſquehanna, about ten miles from the town of Sunbury, which are divided into twenty-one plantations. The ſituation of theſe lands is highly advantageous, being in the midſt of the Great-Valley, between the two branches of the river, with the great road running acroſs them, and only about three to five miles diſtance from them to either branch: alſo, a plantation of two hundred and ſeventy-ſix acres on Brightfield's-creek, which empties into Juniata, a few miles above the mouth of that river.

The large ſettlements now forming on the waters of the Suſquehanna, will ſhortly ſecure thoſe in the Fork from all danger, in caſe of future wars with the Indians: and the eaſe with which all kinds of produce may be carried to market, is a conſideration of firſt importance to the farmer. It is well known, that even in the preſent ſtate of the river, timber and lumber of all kinds may be rafted down to Cheſapeake; and the improvements now carrying on, bid fair to open a regular navigation from all parts of the river to the bay, in a ſhort time. A liberal credit will be given for a conſiderable part of the purchaſe.

SAMUEL PURVIANCE.

THE ſubſcribers have for ſale, thirty-one thouſand acres of patented lands, of prime quality, which lie on Hughes's creek, a principal branch of the Little-Kanhaway, which empties into that river, about thirty miles from its mouth, and up to which there is very good boatage.—Theſe lands were of the earlieſt locations in that quarter, and ſelected by a perſon intereſted therein: they are laid out to the greateſt advantage, being ſtrung along both ſides of the creek for ten or twelve miles, commanding the whole front thereof, and an extenſive range behind them on both ſides: they conſiſt chiefly of river bottoms, and contain a large proportion of meadow grounds—their ſituation extending up towards Tiger-Valley, is about the ſame diſtance from Baltimore as Fort Pitt, conſequently convenient for driving all manner of ſtock to a capital market, and not farther diſtant than hemp is frequently brought from the back parts of Virginia.

The abſolute certainty of titles, and prime quality of theſe lands, obviate the two greateſt hazards of deception that purchaſers generally run, and muſt conſiderably enhance their value.

Two other tracts of patented lands, on the waters of Rackoon-creek, Waſhington county, in Pennſylvania, about eighteen miles from Pittſburg, containing three thouſand one hundred and ſeventeen acres of the firſt quality, with ſeveral improvements thereon. Theſe two tracts which formerly belonged to Robert and Thomas Rutherford, Eſquires, are well known by that deſcription.

Three other tracts, near the Fork of Youghagania, containing about one thouſand two hundred and twenty-eight acres of choice lands, with ſundry improvements thereon; one of them known as the former dwelling place of Dorſey Pentecoſt, Eſquire. And ſundry other tracts of land near to Fort Pitt.

A liberal credit will be given for a conſiderable part of the purchaſe. For terms apply to John Cox, or Robert Lettis Hooper, Eſquires, at Trenton; to Michael Hillegas, Eſquire, at Philadelphia, or to the proprietors at Baltimore.

1 SAMUEL and ROBERT PURVIANCE.

Negroes for ſale.

Annapolis, October 15, 1784.

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber, at his plantation near this city, on Thurſday the 25th of November, if fair, if not the firſt fair day,

A NUMBER of very valuable negroes, conſiſting of men, women and children; among whom are, a very excellent blackſmith, a rough carpenter, a very good pilot for this bay, and a very good tailoreſs; ſeveral boys and girls fit to wait on table, or take care of children, and ſome very good ſpinners; moſt of the women have been uſed to houſe work, and can cook a plain dinner, and waſh and iron well. Any kind of liquidated ſtate or officers and ſoldiers certificates will be taken in payment, by

1 THOMAS RUTLAND.

London-town, October 15, 1784

THE ſubſcriber being properly prepared for receiving a large quantity of hides and ſkins to tan and curry, takes this method of informing thoſe who chuſe to favour him with their cuſtom, that they may depend on being ſerved with punctuality and care. All hides or ſkins not taken away within thirteen months after they are delivered, the owners muſt expect to forfeit one half of the leather for tanning the other. tf

1 EDWARD SEFTON.

N. B. I have for ſale a large quantity of negro ſhoes, which may be had on the moſt reaſonable terms; they are likewiſe ſold by Mr. William Wilkins and Mr. Abſalom Ridgely, in Annapolis.

To be SOLD, for want of employ,

A HEALTHY, young, NEGRO wench, who has been uſed to houſhold and kitchen work from a child, and has had the ſmall-pox. Enquire of the printers. 12

Charles county, October 15, 1784.

WENT away on the 25th of last May, a small, well-set, black negro man, aged forty odd years, has a good set of teeth, and is remarkably active, formerly a waiter to Mr. Buchanan, merchant, at Newport; had on when he went away, a new osnabrig shirt, white country cloth jacket and breeches; it is probable he has changed his dress and name; he is most generally known by the name of Toby, though it is said to be Tom; he was seen last July in the neighbourhood of Piscataway, Prince-George's county, though it is uncertain by this date where his notions may have led him, his being a sensible fellow, and went away in company with two other fellows, the one a yellow fellow, brother to my fellow, who I believe was the cause of his elopement from my business. Any person who secures the said fellow in any gaol in this or the adjacent states, is requested to advertise him in the Annapolis gazette, or any person who will deliver the aforesaid fellow to the subscriber, living at the glebe of William and Mary parish, shall receive a reward of eight dollars if ten miles from home, if less four dollars, paid by 10/7/6 w3

JOSEPH SHAW.

Charles county, October 1784.

STOLEN from the subscriber the 28th of last month, by a certain Sarah Edmondson, alias Beale, alias Casey, &c. the following articles, viz. a white chintz gown, a striped cotton French jacket, a white cotton floated petticoat, a pair of blue silk cuffs with broad lace, robins, and pattens, a check handkerchief, a pair of white kid gloves, a pair of pale blue ditto, a gold ring with two stones, a silver needle book, and a small pair of old scissars; she says she is twenty-one years old, middling tall, freckled, has a wide mouth, and short brown hair, is very talkative; she was born near the Paint branch above Bladensburg; her cloathing was a striped cotton gown, a white calico ditto, a cotton stampt ditto, a blue ground petticoat with large white flowers, a purple cotton ditto, large white metal buckles in her shoes, and a bundle in a silk handkerchief; she lived last year in Virginia where she committed several robberies; she has been in the army A reasonable reward will be given for apprehending and securing her so that she may be brought to justice. 3w

1 DANIEL M'PHERSON.

VACHEL STEVENS,

At his Store, in South-east-street, has just imported, in the ship Nonsuch, captain Caulfield, from London,

A GENTEEL assortment of fine goods, consisting of a variety of silks, satins, muslins, cambricks, humhums, gauzes, kentings, ditto handkerchiefs with borders, cambrick pocket ditto with coloured ditto, durants, mens and womens silk, thread and cotton hose, ditto thread gloves, ditto silk, and kid ditto; ladies stuff and embroidered satin shoes, mens and boys leather ditto, childrens morocco ditto, Greenough's tincture for the teeth, brushes for ditto; also a genteel assortment of made up millinery, consisting of ladies dress and undress caps, hats, and bonnets; dress aprons and sleeves; full dress and undress handkerchiefs; buffons, gentlemens neckclothes, Italian flowers, and ostrich feathers of all colours; with a variety of other articles. Commissions from the country will be punctually answered. 2 altered

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JUST IMPORTED,

In the NONSUCH, captain CAULFIELD, from London, and to be SOLD by the subscriber, at his store,

A LARGE and general assortment of fine and superfine broad clothes; coarse woollens of all kinds; linens, sheetings, hosiery, iron mongery; blankets of all kinds; rugs, 7, 8 and 9 quarters wide; calicoes sorted; chintzes; damask and diaper table-cloths, from 6 to 12 quarters wide; huckabacks, from towelling to 12 quarters width; damask napkins; cambricks; handkerchiefs of all kinds; saddlery, a complete assortment; stationary; gloves, mens and womens, complete assortment; Snuffs, Weston's, Strasburgh and rappee; osnabrigs; shot of all kinds; sewing and sean twine; gunpowder; paints; saltpetre; allum; fig and powdered blue; indigo; gilt trunks sorted; mahogany oval dressing-glasses; with sundry other articles, to be had of

2 JAMES RINGGOLD.

RAN away, on Friday the 10th instant, September, a mulatto lad by the name of SAUL CONDUCT, about 17 years of age, when small had his left leg broke a little below his knee; had on when he went away, an osnabrig shirt and trousers, an old striped country cloth jacket, and a white ditto under it, a narrow brim'd felt hat, he is a lusty well made fellow for his age, and has a down look. I do hereby forewarn all people whatever from harbouring or having any manner of dealings with said mulatto, or suffering him to come into their house or houses, as I am determined to lay upon them the penalty of the law. w3

BENJAMIN TALBOTT.

THIS is to give notice, that there will be a petition preferred to the next general assembly, to pass an act to re-establish a warehouse at Cedar-point, and also to establish a warehouse on the land of John Lancaster. 4

Montgomery county, October 2, 1784.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 25th of November next, on the premises,

BETWEEN twelve and fifteen hundred acres of LAND, lying in Montgomery county, about twenty-two miles from George-town and eight miles from the court-house; part of the land is the dwelling plantation of the subscriber, well improved; the other part is tenanted out; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and has on it a sufficient quantity of meadow ground for its support; it will be laid off so as to suit the purchasers Any kind of liquidated state certificates will be received in payment, and possession given immediately.

w4 3 ALEXANDER CATLETT.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on the second Tuesday in November next,

THE houses and lot (situated in Hunting-town, Calvert county) belonging to the subscriber, consisting of a dwelling house 28 feet by 20, 2 rooms below and 2 above, with a kitchen adjoining 16 feet by 12, and a store house of the same dimensions as the dwelling house, with 2 rooms above and a counting room below; these houses are new, and calculated for the merchant or tavern keeper. He will offer for sale the same day about 8 acres of meadow, lying on Hunting-creek, adjoining the said town; this meadow is fit for the sithe, half of which has produced 20 ton of hay in one summer; also 40 acres of land, about half a mile from said town, the soil of which is adapted for the farmer or planter; there are on this land 3 acres of meadow completely reclaimed On the same day will be offered for sale sundry negroes, consisting of men, women, and children; also several horses, mares and colts, cattle, hogs and sheep. Six months credit will be given, on bond with good security, if required.

ALEXANDER OGG.

N B. The subscriber intending to move to Baltimore-town, requests all persons indebted to him, on bond or open account, of more than six months standing, to make immediate payment. 7 A. O.

LANDS for SALE.

Baltimore, September 13, 1784.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, at Mr. Dewitt's coffee house, in Baltimore-town, on Monday the 22d day of November, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

ABOUT 900 acres of that famous tract of land called Philipsburgh, lying distant from Baltimore-town from half a mile to three miles and a half. Part of this land lies on the banks of Patapsco river and Harris's creek, where there is good navigation. It is, in general, good farming land, well watered, and abounding with timber and firewood. It will be laid off in lots of various sizes, according to their situations, many of which will suit exceeding well for gentlemens country-seats, small farms, and gardens.—A plat of the whole will be left at the auction-room, previous to the day of sale.—The terms of sale are, one shilling in the pound of the purchase money to be paid down the next day after the sale. Three years credit will be given for the residue, on giving bond, with two or more approved securities, with legal interest to be paid annually. It is expected, as the above terms are so advantageous to the purchasers, there will be great room for speculation. Any person, or persons, desirous to view the premises, previous to the day of sale, are requested to apply to Mr. Miles Love, living on Gorsuch's point, near said town.—Attendance will be given, at the time and place of sale, by 4

CLEMENT BROOKE,
JOHN MERRYMAN.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable tract of land lying on Aquia run, in Stafford county, in Virginia, not more than one mile from Aquia warehouse, about six miles from Dumfries, and twelve miles from Fredericksburg, containing six thousand acres; it is well watered and abounding with timber, calculated for planting or farming; on this land are several valuable mill seats, one particularly so. The above will be sold in lots of two or five hundred acres, as may best suit the purchasers; if sold by the whole tract three years credit will be given for one half the purchase, if in small lots only one year's credit will be given for one half; the other being paid at the time of conveyance. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, opposite to Lower Marlborough, in Maryland, or colonel Bailey Washington, near to and adjoining the premises, who will shew the land. 2 tf

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

Annapolis, September 27, 1784.

THE subscriber intends to make application to the general assembly, at the ensuing session, for such restitution of, or compensation for, the confiscated property which belonged to Maffey's heirs, as they shall deem proper to make.

8w 4 JOHN CROSS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber proposes to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to empower him to make sale of so much of the late Asael Gettings's landed estate, as will enable the subscriber to discharge a mort, age and other legal claims against the said estate. 8 X RICHARD GRAVES, admr.

Charles county, September 28, 1784.

To be SOLD, on Monday the 8th day of November next, at the subscriber's mill, near Port-Tobacco town, in Charles county, Maryland,

A NUMBER of valuable SLAVES, men, women, and children; also horses, cattle, sheep, and plantation utensils. Five years credit will be given for the purchase money, interest thereon being annually paid. 3

T. STONE.

October 9, 1784.

WE are appointed by Richard Lane, jun. to settle his affairs, and to enable us to pay all just claims against him; he hath given us a power of attorney to sell and dispose of all his real and personal estate:

To be sold, to the highest bidder, at Richard Lane, jun. his dwelling house, near Lyon's-creek, in Anne-Arundel county, on the first Monday in December next, and to continue from day to day until the whole is sold, some valuable lands with improvements thereon, negroes of different ages and sexes, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, &c. &c.

All persons having just claims against Richard Lane, jun. whether on bond, note, mortgage, deed, open account, or whatever kind soever, are requested to exhibit them to one of us, on or before the day of sale, to have them properly adjusted. It is hoped the creditors will give some indulgence; we propose to sell on twelve months credit for any sum exceeding five pounds, to take bonds with proper security on interest from the date. This may be a benefit to the parties concerned, and with the approbation of the creditors will be pursued. The creditors are desired to attend the sale. w7

THOMAS CONTEE,
JAMES WEEMS, son of David. } attornies in fact.

N. B. There is a very good mill seat on one part of the above lands. 2

Annapolis, October 11, 1784.

THE subscriber having just returned to this state, after a seven years service in the American army, finds himself under the disagreeable necessity of applying to the next general assembly, for a law to enable him, in a summary way, to compel payment of the balances due him as sheriff of Cecil county, which office he held at the commencement of the late war, and by which he was prevented from making his collections. 2

JOHN HAMILTON.

Alexandria, October 1, 1784.

To be sold, at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, Maryland, at public vendue, on Tuesday the 9th day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day, for specie or good bills of exchange,

THE land whereon the subscriber lived, on Patowmack river, in the county and state aforesaid, containing about 700 acres, 300 of which are wood land, well stocked with rail and other timber; from 80 to 100 acres of it are low meadow ground and marsh, very rich, part of it now in grass; the whole may be put in culture at a small expence, as there is already a proper dam and tide gates fixed; the greatest part of the upland is rich and produces the best tobacco, wheat, and Indian corn; the improvements on it are in good repair, and consist of a large elegant brick dwelling house completely finished, a brick kitchen and dairy, a large stable with a hay-loft, a store-house, warehouse, granary, barns, corn houses, and a variety of other convenient buildings, a large garden and yard paled in, apple and peach orchards, and a variety of other fruit trees; it is a beautiful healthy situation, and commands an extensive view up and down the river; it is convenient to a grist mill and three tobacco warehouses; all the variety of fish the river affords are to be had in abundance at this place. The title is indisputable, and possession will be given at Christmas next. The terms are as follow, viz. Two years credit will be given for one half, three years for one fourth, and four years for the remaining fourth of the purchase money, upon giving bond on interest with approved security, and conditioned, that unless the interest is annually paid, the indulgence will be forfeited. A discount will be allowed for ready money. 2

PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.

September 3, 1784.

WE intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to pass an act to confirm an addition we have lately laid down to George-town, being part of the four following tracts of land, to wit: The Resurvey on Salop, Conjurers Disappointment, Frog Land, and Discovery.

ROBERT PETER,
CHARLES BEATTY,
JOHN THRELKELD,
WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun. 6

Kent county, August 26, 1784.

THE subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, at the ensuing session, for a law to empower him to open a road from his house, through the woods, on the line from his own land to the main road that is, to Chester-town, to White-Rock-hall ferry, on the line betwixt Mr. James Williamson's land and Thomas Veasy's—a short way to the ferry house kept by 6

RICHARD SPENCER.

Annapolis, Auguſt 14, 1784.

THE ſubſcribers having made many applications to their debtors without the leaſt effect, think proper to give this laſt notice, that they are determined to commence actions, without reſpect to perſons, to November court, againſt all thoſe who do not at leaſt ſettle their balances by giving bond or note before that period.

Mr. Samuel Tyler, at Queen-Anne, and Mr. Edward Boteler, at Nottingham, are fully authoriſed to ſettle accounts at thoſe places, and we ſhall conſtantly attend at Annapolis ourſelves.

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

THERE are at the plantation of Joſeph Cowman, living on Weſt-river, two ſtrays, viz. a ſmall red and white cow marked with a crop and ſwallow fork in the right ear, and a crop in the left; a black ſteer, about three years old, marked with a crop in the right ear, and an under bit taken out of the left. The owner or owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges. 3X

Auguſt 13, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

A PARCEL of valuable lands lying in Baltimore county, about twenty miles from Baltimore-town, on the road leading from that place to Little York in Pennſylvania, containing upwards of eight hundred acres; it has been let out in ſmall tenements, each tenement improved with a good dwelling houſe, and convenient out-houſes; apple orchard, and variety of other fruit trees; a great quantity of meadow ground fit for the ſithe, and much more may be reclaimed with but a little trouble and expence; the ſoil in general is very good and calculated either for planting or farming; there is a great quantity of timber on the land, and that very good. Tobacco, bills of exchange drawn on London, or ſpecie, will be taken in payment. Credit will be given for part of the money, and a great bargain will be given to the purchaſer if he pays in a ſhort time. Any perſon inclined to view the premiſes, may be ſhewn them by applying to Mr. Burmingham near the place, and the terms of ſale will be made known by him or the ſubſcriber, near Annapolis.

JONATHAN SELLMAN, jun.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, called Part of Thomas Taylor's Reſurvey on Addition to Hazel Thicket, containing 85 acres; alſo part of a tract of land, called the Reſurvey on Limeſtone Rock, containing 38½ acres. Theſe two tracts lye within five miles of Frederick-town, under the mountain; they form a compact little farm, on which there is a dwelling houſe, an excellent orchard, and other valuable improvements, and the ſoil is good.

To be ſold alſo, the certificate of a ſurvey of 610 acres of land, lying weſtward of Fort Cumberland, on which the caution money has been paid within due time. The perſon who made the ſurvey will give the neceſſary information reſpecting the quality of the ſoil and the title.

For terms apply to the ſubſcriber at Annapolis, or to Dr. Philip Thomas, at Frederick-town.

6 A. C. HANSON.

St. Mary's county, Auguſt 23, 1784.

WHEREAS a certain William Aiſquith, as attorney in fact for a certain William Hicks, of the kingdom of Great-Britain, did, in the year 1774, with other things, advertiſe the following tracts of land to be ſold, to wit: St. Mary's Freehold, 7 acres; Governor's Field, 200; Squire's Purchaſe, 37; Part of St. Peter's, 100; the old Chapel Land, 27¼; and a piece of leaſe land of 378 acres: And whereas the ſaid William Aiſquith did afterwards ſell the ſaid lands (part by other names and quantity very deficient when run) to the ſubſcriber, and have received a great part of the purchaſe money, but cannot give ſufficient deeds and aſſurances for the ſame: And whereas the ſaid lands were conveyed by the ſaid William Hicks to a certain Vernon Hebb and James Aderton, in truſt, for the purpoſes mentioned in ſaid deed, which is recorded among the records of St. Mary's county, but the ſaid deed being executed in England, no power was given to any perſon here to acknowledge the ſame: And whereas the ſaid James Aderton is ſince dead, and the aforeſaid Vernon Hebb has conveyed the ſaid lands to the ſubſcriber, but the ſaid deed, for want of the proper acknowledgment, being defective—This is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the next general aſſembly, praying that an act may paſs, to give the ſame effect to the deed made by William Hicks to James Aderton and Vernon Hebb, as if the ſame had been acknowledged agreeable to law.

ØX JOHN MACKALL.

I PURPOSE to apply to the next general aſſembly, for ſuch reſtoration of, or compenſation for, my confiſcated property, as they in juſtice ſhall think proper.

7 HENRY HARFORD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend making application to the next general aſſembly, to make valid a bargain for the ſale of a piece of land, ſold by John Hammond and Martha his wife, to my late huſband Rezin Hammond, for which a bond was obtained and the money paid, but no deed has hitherto been given, and Martha being dead, the right of conveyance lies in her ſon, who is a minor.

ØX REBECCA HAMMOND.

Annapolis, September 28, 1784.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Robert Johnſon, late of Annapolis, innholder, deceaſed, are deſired to call and ſettle their reſpective accounts, as there is neceſſity of ſettling the eſtate immediately; thoſe who neglect this laſt notice, muſt expect that their accounts will be put in the hands of an attorney in ſix weeks from this date.

ANNE ASHMEAD, executrix,
3X JOHN JOHNSON, executor,
JOSEPH ASHMEAD, adminiſtrator.

To the gentlemen late officers in the Maryland line of the army.

THE aſſiſtant commiſſioner appointed to liquidate the accounts of the Maryland line of the army, after every attempt to collect the papers neceſſary to enable him to effect the buſineſs, finds the muſter-rolls for the year 1781 miſſing. His not having the pleaſure of their perſonal acquaintance, and being ignorant of their places of reſidence, compels him to this method of ſoliciting all officers late commanders of regiments, companies, and others who have the muſter rolls (or roll) of the Maryland troops for that year in poſſeſſion (or have any knowledge where they are or were depoſited) that they would be kind enough to tranſmit them to him at the city of Annapolis by the earlieſt opportunity, or be pleaſed to communicate ſuch information on the ſubject as may appear neceſſary.

tf 5 J. WHITE, aſſiſt. com.

Auditor's-office, Annapolis, April 7, 1784.

MANY fraudulent attempts having been made upon the public in order to obtain depreciation of pay, by men who had been ſoldiers in the continental army, but had forfeited their claim to it, either by deſertion, or after their diſcharge had joined the Britiſh army and navy: To prevent ſuch impoſition, the auditor of the ſtate of Maryland gives notice, that no certificates will be iſſued by him to, or on account of, any perſon whatever, without the original diſcharge is produced, or a certificate by an officer of the regiment and company to which ſuch ſoldier belonged at the time of his diſcharge, ſpecifying the times of enliſtment and diſcharge, and a certificate from ſome perſon of good character, who is well known in Annapolis, ſhewing his good behaviour ſince his diſcharge. And as forged orders have frequently been preſented, the auditor further gives notice, that he will not hereafter iſſue certificates to any other than the perſons themſelves on whoſe account they are iſſued.

27 C. RICHMOND.

April 5, 1784.

To be SOLD,

THE ſubſcriber's dwellings, with three hundred and twenty acres of land, within one mile of the town of Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county; they are pleaſantly ſituated, conſiſting of two brick dwelling houſes with a paſſage betwixt and a brick kitchen adjoining, all two ſtories high; they are very commodious, with great conveniencies ſuitable for a genteel family; there are all other neceſſary out houſes, ſuch as a waſhhouſe, negro quarter, corn houſe, barn, chaiſe houſe, and ſtables for twelve horſes, the whole being built within the ſpace of ten or twelve years; the land is well adapted for farming, having plenty of meadow and good grazing grounds with fine ſprings of water; there are about three hundred bearing apple trees, beſides fruit trees of ſeveral ſorts. The premiſes may be viewed at any time, and terms made known by applying to

24 JOHN READ MAGRUDER.

Annapolis, September 21, 1784.

STOLEN,

A SILVER table ſpoon and a ſauce ladle; a nag's head is engraved on each of their handles, and they are ſtamped with the London hall-mark, and the letters T N. Silverſmiths or others to whom they may be offered for ſale are requeſted to ſtop them and the party, and on giving notice to the ſubſcriber, ſo that he may recover them, ſhall receive a reward of eight dollars, paid by

4 THOMAS RUTLAND.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next general aſſembly, for a law to confirm my title to a tract or parcel of land called Hazard enlarged, lying in Harford county, and conveyed to me by Jacob Rogers and Mary his wife, which ſaid conveyance is defective, for want of an acknowledgment by the ſaid Mary, agreeable to the act of aſſembly.

5 AMOS GARRETT.

Annapolis, Auguſt 20, 1784.

WHEREAS ſundry perſons have encroached on the ſtreets, and others have taken poſſeſſion and obtained patents for land laid out for a ſhip-yard and public landing, and are now ſelling and diſpoſing of part of ſaid land: And whereas the perſons about to purchaſe the ſame may be unacquainted with the ſituation and claim of the public to the ſaid land: Notice is hereby given, that the corporation, on behalf of the public, claim the ſaid ſhip-yard and public landing, and that they are determined to proſecute their right: They therefore give this public notice, that any perſon or perſons purchaſing the ſame may not plead ignorance.

Signed by order,

ALLEN QUYNN, jun, clk.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Warfield, living on the Head of Severn, taken up as a ſtray, a dark iron-gray gelding, about 13 hands and a half high, no perceivable brand, has been much galled with the collar, a ſmall blaze in his face, the end of his tail white, trots and gallops, and is about ſeven years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

September 21, 1784.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Francis Rawlings, junior, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to ſettle their accounts without delay, either by paying the money due or paſſing their obligations for payment; and thoſe who have juſt claims againſt the eſtate, are requeſted to make them known, legally authenticated, to

HENRY BALDWIN,
3X SARAH BALDWIN,
admx. of F. R. deed.

Juſt imported, and to be SOLD at the Poſt-office,

FISHING SEANS, and elegant SPRING CLOCKS, in mahogany, black ornamental, and japan'd caſes. 4

THERE is at the plantation of William T. Greenfield, living within five miles of Nottingham, a ſmall black horſe, about 13 and a half hands high, with a ſtar on his forehead, ſhod before, paces, trots, and gallops, appears to be branded on the near buttock thus X, about 9 or 10 years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 3X

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Talbot court-houſe intend petitioning the next aſſembly, in order to have the ſame laid out into a town, and have it incorporated. 3

September 25, 1784.

Will be ſold, agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of Richard Cowman, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, at public ſale, on Monday the 25th day of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A PLANTATION in Montgomery county, containing four hundred acres of good land, in the neighbourhood of and adjoining the lands of Mr. Samuel Thomas, Mr. William Robertſon, and Mr. Richard A. Contee, about 6 miles from the court-houſe in ſaid county, 14 miles from Bladenſburg, 16 from George-town, and 30 from Baltimore-town; the ſoil equal to any in the county for producing fine tobacco, Indian corn, and ſmall grain of every kind, about 150 acres cleared and under good fencing, the remainder in woods, with a great ſufficiency of timber for the uſe of the plantation; there are ſeveral acres of rich bottom land, that with a little trouble might be converted into good meadows. The buildings are, a framed dwelling houſe 20 by 24 feet, with a brick chimney, and a good room above and below, both well finiſhed, a kitchen, negro quarter, ſmoak houſe, corn loft, ſtables, and a good 50 foot tobacco houſe, with two out houſes on different parts of the land that would anſwer for overſeers houſes, &c. a good paled in garden, and a well of good water near the dwelling houſe; a young apple orchard, and ſeveral other kinds of fruit trees. Any perſon inclinable to view this place before the day of ſale will be ſhewn it by applying to Mr. Samuel Thomas, living near the premiſes. The terms of ſale will be one third of the purchaſe money paid on the day of ſale, and a long credit given for the remainder by giving good bond and ſecurity, when a good and indiſputable title will be made the purchaſer, and poſſeſſion given on or before the firſt day of December next, by the ſubſcribers,

ANNE COWMAN, executrix,
4 THOMAS TONGUE, } executors.
JOSEPH COWMAN, }

APPLICATION will be made to the next general aſſembly, on behalf of the heirs of the late Sir Robert Eden, for reſtitution of property, or compenſation for the ſame. 5

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